

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

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VOLUME XXXI. No. 393

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—L. PORTANA
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—CAMILLE
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—EQUESTRIAN PERFORM-
ANCES—CARNIVAL OF THE GIGS.

MILBURN GARDEN, Broadway—THE SYREN.

BURTON'S, Chambers street—UPPER TEN AND LOWER
TEN—TALK OF A TALK.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—EQUESTRIAN
PERFORMANCES—FRENCH REVUE.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway—BATCHLOR OF
ARTS—POURING THE QUESTION—OUT OF THE LOOKER.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—HUNCHBACK
MADAME.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—ROBERTA'S WIFE—
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY. Evening—EUSTACHE.

WOOD'S VARIETIES—Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

WEEKLY'S OPERA HOUSE, 339 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S
ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Mineral Hall, 44 Broadway.

CASSELL GARDEN—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

TO-NIGHT.
CHINESE BUILDINGS, Broadway—SUNDAY CONCERT.

New York, Sunday, November 26, 1854.

To Delinquent Agents.

Delinquent agents to this establishment are informed
that unless they immediately settle up their accounts,
more suitable persons will be appointed in their places.

Persons wishing to become agents of the NEW YORK
HERALD will be supplied from this establishment
promptly, and at the usual rate—twenty-five per cent
discount, cash, in advance.

Agents in the country, dealing with city agents, will
find it to their advantage to send their orders direct to
the office of this paper. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

The Canada's mail brings us some important
news of intelligence which were overlooked in the
brief summary of her news received by telegraph.

It seems that the Spanish government finds itself
so hampered, between the evidences of growing
discontent which are manifesting themselves in
Cuba, and the measures pressed upon them by
British influence with respect to that island, that
they have returned a negative answer to Lord Haden's
demand that they should declare the slave trade
to be piracy. It will be seen, by an extract
which we publish elsewhere from the Madrid corre-
spondence of the London Chronicle, that this
reply is likely to occasion considerable embarrass-
ment to the English government. It will either
have to abandon entirely the expensive naval ar-
rangements by which it has hitherto sought to keep
the slave trade under check, or it will be com-
pelled, for consistency's sake, to back its
representations to the Madrid Cabinet by force.
It is not to be supposed that it will wil-
lingly consent to the first of these alternatives;
so that we presume strong measures will be re-
solved to secure a compliance with its demands. Here
then is a fresh complication which may make the
Spanish government to listen more readily to any
propositions that we may make for the purchase of
the island. If it suffers itself to be bullied by England
into the measures demanded, it will alienate the
great mass of the Cuban proprietors, and afford
the filibusters a promising element to work upon.
If, on the contrary, it persists in a course consid-
erably hostile to British policy, it exposes itself to
difficulties which will touch it nearer home. The dilemma,
it must be admitted, is an embarrassing one, but
in whatever way the Spanish government may seek
to escape from it, we can only see advantage to our
interests in the result.

In another column will be found an extract from
the foreign correspondence of the London Times,
which throws some light upon the ambiguous policy
of Austria upon the Eastern question. After stating
that the ill feeling between the Austrians and Turks
in the Danubian principalities has lately become
so strong, that the alliance, so far as sympathy is
concerned, is already virtually dissolved, the
writer proceeds to say that Austria has no in-
tention that the Principalities should become an
integral part of a new and regenerate
Ottoman state, or that her own ambitious views
should be checked forever by treaties having
the sanction of united Europe. We have so fre-
quently expressed our opinion of the impolicy of
the allies allowing Austria to occupy the Princi-
palities, that we are not now surprised to find her
conduct, when in possession of them, betraying evi-
dences of the purely selfish motives by which she
has been actuated throughout. If we are not mis-
taken, this question of the Danubian provinces will
be the first political stumbling block of the coalition.

By these mails we have also received the French
version of the South difficulty. It would seem that
the French Emperor has endeavored to save his
ambition under cover of an ingenious casuistry.
He has failed, however, in establishing the distinc-
tion between an affront offered to the nation and
to the individual.

The steamship Baltic is now due at this port from
Liverpool.

We publish in another part of to-day's paper a
summary of news from the various Republics and
States of the South Pacific. It will be found
generally interesting. From Peru we learn that
there is every probability that the revolution will
soon be brought to a termination by the overthrow
of the Echeandia administration.

By way of Callao and Panama we have four
weeks' news from Australia. The dates from
Melbourne are to the 10th of September. There is
no political news of importance, and the mining in-
telligence is rather meagre and not very en-
couraging.

We call attention to an elaborate opinion of At-
torney-General Cushing on the powers of the United
States Consul, and especially as regards the ex-
amination of marriages in foreign countries. The
subject is one of no little importance.

Some additional particulars respecting the steam-
ship collision near Boston are given elsewhere.

From all we can learn the catastrophe seems to
have been unavoidable. The Canada received a
serious injury in her bow and cutter; the Ocean
was run on shore and burned to the water's edge.
So far as ascertained but three lives were lost by
the disaster.

In this city during the week ending yesterday,
there were but 359 deaths, as we learn from the
official report of the City Inspector. Of the total
number 61 were men, 81 women, 115 boys, and 101
girls. There were 6 deaths of apoplexy, 57 of con-
sumption, 10 of congestion of the brain, 43 of
diarrhea, 9 of dysentery, 14 of dropsy in the chest, 25 of
fever, 21 of inflammation of the lungs, 13 of other
lung complaints, and 8 of congestion of the liver.

The number of deaths from external causes is un-
usually small, viz: one suicide, one fatal casualty, and
we drowned. The nativity table includes 236 na-
tives of the United States, 69 of Ireland, and 39 of
Germany.

We publish in another column the decision of
Judge Hoffman relative to the liability of the New
Haven Railroad Company, or the railroad stock
issued by Robert Schuyler. In the opinion of the
Judge the holders of such stock are entitled to be
admitted as shareholders in the capital of the com-
pany.

Yesterday there was one of the finest military
displays witnessed in this city for a long time, in
commemoration of the evacuation of New York by the
British army on the 25th or 26th of November, 1783.

The first division turned out, together with the Ve-
teran Corps of 1812. The Veteran Corps of Brooklyn
also turned out and paraded through the city, in
honor of this event in American history. Gov. Sey-
mour reviewed the troops in the Park.

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday in
the County Clerk's office, and after examining the
returns from one or two districts, adjourned over
till Monday, when probably the labors of the Board
will be brought to a conclusion.

The ship Catharine, arrived on Friday from Havre,
had fourteen deaths among her steerage passen-
gers.

The Know Nothings—Their Cincinnati Con-
vention—Their Principles and Purposes.

The Know Nothings have been holding a Na-
tional Convention at Cincinnati. They adjourned
on Friday, after a session of two weeks. Dis-
tinguished leaders of the order from all parts
of the Union were present, John M. Clayton,
Daniel Ullmann, and Mayor Conrad, of Phila-
delphia, among them. It is understood that
important changes were made in their constitu-
tion, that a new ritual was adopted, that their
pass words, signs, grips, &c., were completely
changed, but that the question of candidates
for the Presidency was not brought up. Time
enough for that when the fossil remains of the
old exploded parties shall have shown their
heads.

We doubt not that a considerable number of
the huckstering politicians of the old effete
parties were hanging about the doors and win-
dows of the Cincinnati Convention during its
sittings from day to day, to gather up such
crumbs and scraps of information as might be
swept out from the table; but it does not ap-
pear that any very important discoveries were
made. It would be well, however, for the
Know Nothings to fight shy of all these old
political rucksters, or the new party may be
broken up before the great battle comes on.

The experience of the abortive native American
experiment of 1844 should not be overlooked.

The old party spoils-jobbers crept in on that
occasion, and the projected organization was
never matured.

The present order of the Know Nothings has
been gotten up with more skill and tact, and
is already a national party, holding a great
balance of power, if not a commanding popular
majority over all other parties, North and
South. If this party hold their present union
in action till 1856, they will doubtless achieve
the most marked, and perhaps the most useful
revolution in our political history of the last
fifty years.

The leading objection of Mr. Wise, of Vir-
ginia, and of the administration and Seward
organ against this new party, is that it is a seces-
sary party, and that its proceedings in council, are
shut in from the public eye. But this is no new
or extraordinary thing. The Boston Tea Party
was a secret party—yet it was highly instru-
mental in the work of the greatest revolution
of modern times, or of all time. The great
Society of the Revolutionary Epoch of the
Cincinnati, from which the Queen City of the
Ohio takes its name, was a secret society; and
that fact may have had something to do with
the selection of the said city for this Know
Nothing convention, for all that we know. The
Tammany societies of the days of Jefferson, or
the Tammany societies of the days of Jefferson,
were more or less secret in their character,
and their transactions. Even in our late
November canvass, we presume that money
was collected and disbursed by the Clark clubs,
and Bronson and Seymour clubs and central
committees and managers, of which the public
know nothing, and never will know anything.
It would be a pretty piece of business if John
Cochrane, for example, were required on all
occasions to advertise the amount and the ex-
penditures of his levies upon the Custom House
for the electioneering uses of his party.

The simple fact, then, is that all political
parties are more or less secret in their organi-
zation or operations, or both. The order of
Free and Accepted Masons is a secret society;
and though not strictly a political one, it has
doubtless exerted a great moral influence in the
politics of all countries. Mr. Wise belongs to
this society; and yet he repudiates the Know-
Nothings because their secrets are best known
to themselves. We care nothing for their
secrets. We know what their principles are,
and what they are driving at; and that is
enough for all practical purposes. We be-
lieve they are destined, under good manage-
ment and discipline, to bring about the com-
pletion of a great and valuable revolution in
our party politics, that they will bury the
rotten carcasses of the old effete whig and
democratic parties, and this rotten and imbe-
cile administration and its party, and the trea-
sonable anti-slavery disunion league of Seward
and his allies.

The public mind has been liberated from the
galling shackles of party despotism, and a
mighty revolution is going on. It is the work
of the general diffusion of independent opinions,
views and arguments upon political affairs
through the copious channels of the independent
press. It has destroyed the despotism and the
prestige of party and cabinet organs. It is a
modern thing, the product of the railroad,
telegraphs, steamships, and independent jour-
nalism of the last twenty years—gradual at
first in its power, but overwhelming in its pre-
sent developments. This Know Nothing move-
ment is a result of this revolution. The demo-
cratization and disruption of the old parties, and
the spoils-jobbing corruptions of a condemned
administration, have created an opening for
something new, and the Know Nothings have
stepped in. The movement is yet crude and
rough; but its sharp edges will be worn off by
friction, and eventually the Know Nothings
will cease to be a scare-crow to Catholics and
adopted citizens. Who is to be the next Presi-
dent?

John Mitchell and the Know Nothings.

It is not true, as many people have supposed,
that the Citizen has died out, or that John
Mitchell is serving as a slave-driver on a plan-
tation in Alabama. Both, we are happy to say,
are still alive and with us: a little the worse
for wear, but still quite recognizable, and full
of Hibernian pluck. We have procured at some
trouble, though at small expense, a copy of a

late number of the former, wherein we find a
lamentation on the Know Nothing movement,
scarcely inferior to Jeremiah, and decidedly
better of its kind than the native elegiacs which
commemorate the misfortunes of the house of
Brian Boru. As usual in Mr. Mitchell's pro-
ductions, there is more rhetoric than tact in the
performance: the writer is distracted between a
natural tendency to abuse and a Hibernian
propensity to blarney us; and the rival forces
rather neutralize each other. Thus we are told
that the principles which are held by a vast
majority of the American people are "the pal-
triest, meanest, falsest," and most ignorant form
of popular delusion; "a slashing slap at us,
which Mr. Mitchell clumsily endeavors to stone
for by calling America "the freest, wisest,
strongest and best country on earth." The
same struggle is apparent during the whole of
the lamentation: it is easy to see that Mr. Mit-
chell felt it in his heart to say some pretty se-
vere thing of his adopted fellow-countrymen,
but was restrained when he thought of his
pocket and the drooping Citizen. We think
we may forgive him both the will and the half-
accomplished deed. We trample no corpses.

If, instead of exciting an absurd rebellion in
his native land, to fall contemptibly in a potato
field, being tried by his peers, sent abroad as a
convict, trusted out of sight of his jalters on his
word of honor, and escaping at last with de-
struction to the latter: if instead of doing these
various things, Mr. John Mitchell had led an or-
derly, peaceable, quiet life in some Irish city,
and Ireland at that time had been overrun by
some foreign race such as the Dutch: if the lat-
ter had refused to mingle with the natives, but
insisted the while on full privileges of citizen-
ship, had kept themselves a separate and dis-
tinct party with Dutch interests, Dutch flags
and Dutch feelings, and furthermore had driven
in every way to embarrass their adopted coun-
try by seeking to foist upon her their private
quarrels and by leading a proverbially riotous,
disorderly turbulent life: and if the Irish, Mr.
Mitchell's countrymen, had not only submitted
patiently to these abuses, but had seen their
party leaders bow and cringe and sneak to
these foreigners, we think that Mr. Mitchell
would have said to himself: It is time to put a
stop to this.

That is precisely what quite a number of
Americans have said to themselves in various
places at various times during the course of the
last year or two. We do not fear dangers to our
liberties from a handful of Irishmen, as Mr.
Mitchell supposes; but we see no reason why we
should share those liberties with strangers, unless
we please, and unless the latter are able to make
a good use of them. A man may crush an in-
sect, though he stand in no fear of his life from
its bite; and we may decline to grant to Irish-
men votes which they will sell at a dollar
apiece, though we are not in the least afraid of
them. Nor is it in a servile spirit of imitation
of England, as Mr. Mitchell says, that we in-
tend to keep the Irish in order in future. En-
gland is not the only country which is governed
on the principle that power should not be en-
trusted to disorderly ignorant foreigners, and
that men should not be allowed to keep up a
perpetual Donnybrook Fair in civilized regions.

These may be, for aught we know, principles
unknown to the jurisprudence of Ireland; but
we take leave to inform Mr. Mitchell that in
such countries as Germany, France and Spain,
as well as England, they have long been re-
garded as fundamental doctrines. Mr. Mit-
chell is again in error when he calls the Know
Nothing movement "an ignorant crusade against
Catholicism." The Know Nothings have no
concern with religion. A man may pray where
he pleases, and as often as he pleases, or not at
all, without interference from the new party.

What they object to is the
polity, not the faith, of the Roman Catholic
church. It is John Hughes, the political agitator,
bargaining for votes, addressing the mob
at Carroll Hall, and driving up his flock in a
mass to the polls—not John Hughes the ec-
clesiastical, performing the duties of religion
in his church—who has roused their bile.

In fact, Mr. Mitchell, assailing the Know
Nothings, bears no slight resemblance to Don
Quixote charging the windmill. Let him try
first, to make out the shape, form and figure of
his antagonist. He is welcome to whatever in-
formation we can furnish on the point.

Know Nothingism or native Americanism
has been roused into existence by just such
men as John Mitchell. People of his stamp
have come here, and before they knew the
names of our public men or the tenor of our
constitution have impudently thrust themselves
before the public and undertaken to direct the
American mind according to an Irish rule.

Another of the same class, as Archbishop, had
used his hierarchical dignity as a lever in our
party politics. Both have quarrelled with each
other publicly and had a sort of shillelah con-
test, to which each endeavored to attract as
much attention as possible. Now, these things
are not consonant with the spirit of the Ameri-
can people. We do not care about shillelah
matches; and are apt to set down their pro-
moters as bad company. We will always wel-
come political exiles and have no objection to
receive escaped convicts under certain restric-
tions; but we do not think the one or the
other have a right to trot themselves out as
heroes, when they are nothing but refugees.

Most of all, we are sick of the vile humbug
and lying that has been going on this many a
year about this class of individuals, in the name
of the American people. We have borne long
enough the ridiculous imposture of an Irish
clough or a German target company assuming
to represent the American people, and offering
public honors to disgraced countrymen of their
own: we mean to try to let the world know
what we really think on the subject. And
when we are at it, we mean to set right the
whole state of our relations with foreign im-
migrants and party political leaders. The task,
according to Mr. Mitchell, is paltry and mean;
perhaps we may do it so thoroughly as to give
it a national and imposing character.

THE SOLE AFFAIR AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The letters which we publish to day from our
correspondents at Paris, throw considerable ad-
ditional light upon the Soule difficulty, and the
precise ground occupied by the French govern-
ment on that subject. It appears that that gov-
ernment has fully understood from the first
that there were two Soules to deal with—one
the Ambassador of the United States to Spain
the other the French refugee in his private ca-
pacity. The fact, however, appears to have
been overlooked by Louis Napoleon, in the first
instance, that the extension of the revolution-
ary refugee included the Ambassador, the pair of
them having, in the same pair of breeches, trav-
elled together all the way from Washington.
We presume, notwithstanding this, that the ad-
ministration will be satisfied with the final
compromise allowed by Louis Napoleon, to

wit—that Soule, the American Minister, may
pass through France, provided that the revolu-
tionary Soule accompanying the Minister, does
not stop over a day or so in Paris and other
points along the road.

On his return to Madrid the minister will
probably give way to the filibuster. We ex-
pect trouble. The first thing will probably be
a belligerent demand for a satisfactory repara-
tion upon the Black Warrior case, and other
outrages committed by the authorities of Cuba
against our commerce and our citizens; per-
haps, as on a recent occasion, the Spanish cabi-
net will be allowed twelve hours for an
answer. Should this be done, and should the
Spanish cabinet answer unsatisfactorily, or
refuse to answer at all, we may expect soon to
hear of the final departure of all the Soules
from Madrid, with their passports and their
baggage, en route through France (they must
go through France for the sake of Paris) with
all reasonable despatch for Washington. If
there is a speck of war in the President's
message, we shall yet have a *cassus belli* at
Madrid. Mark it, and prepare for war.

NOT QUITE SO FAST.—The Washington hand
organ of the administration having declared
that General Cass had given up all ideas of
the Presidency, the Detroit Times thus talks
back to the Kitchen Cabinet:—

The assumption that General Cass has laid aside all
aspirations for the Presidency is entirely gratuitous on
the part of our Washington correspondents. Here at home
his friends protest against such coldly despatching him
with a single stroke of the pen, and will, by his consent,
bring his name forward in their own time. We say dis-
tinctly that General Cass will be a candidate before the
National Convention, and nothing is more calculated to
sharpen that determination than just such paragraphs
as the above, and the occasional blow which he re-
ceives from a large portion of the Southern press. Be-
sides, the idea of Western Cass men being transferred
over to Douglas is too silly to be commented upon.

General Cass will be there, and Douglas
must wait a little longer. The General is not
to be read out, nor driven out, of Baltimore.
Rain or shine, he intends to be there. Let the
Kitchen Cabinet take a smoke on it. What's
to be done?

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From the British Provinces.

MEETING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

Boston, Nov. 25, 1854.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has been summoned
to meet on the 24th of December next, for the despatch
of business. The session has been convened at this
early date to take into consideration the Reciprocity
treaty, which must be acted upon before the 5th of next
month if the Province wishes to participate in the benefits
to be derived from the treaty.

ACTS OF THE CANADIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Nov. 25, 1854.

Last night the federal treaty abolition bill was read for
the third time, in the Legislative Assembly, and was also
the bill to increase the capital stock of the Montreal City,
the Upper Canada, the Commercial and the Quebec banks,
and also the Banque du Peuple, amounting in the aggre-
gate to nearly seven millions of dollars, besides extend-
ing their charters till the year eighteen hundred and
seventy.

The Inspector General's tariff resolutions were adopted
without important change, except as regards sugars, for
which the following rates are to be charged: Refined
two dollars and fifty cents, bastard one dollar and sixty-
five cents, and raw one dollar and thirty-five cents per
cwt.

From Washington.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. SELDEN,
WITHERS & CO.

Washington, Nov. 25, 1854.

Messrs. Selden, Wither & Co. announced today that
their firm has been liquidated, and that their un-
settled business will be closed by their assignees. They
exonerate Mr. Selden from all liability for the debts of
the firm, further than the law will hold him respon-
sible.

From Cincinnati.

RISE OF THE OHIO RIVER—THE MONEY MARKET.

Cincinnati, Nov. 25, 1854.

The Ohio river is rising, and there is now four feet
of water in the channel. The various landings are crowded
with boats seeking freight.

The money market is quiet. Exchange is drooping.
On New York we quote it at one to one and a half per
cent premium, and for gold the same rates are asked.

Hogs are averaging four dollars, and the tendency is
upwards.

From Utica.

SALE OF THE GLOBE MILLS COTTON MANUFACTORY.

Utica, Nov. 25, 1854.

The Globe Mills Cotton Manufactory of this city was
sold today at auction for forty thousand dollars, and
was bought in by J. C. Bailey, Esq., formerly one of its
directors. These mills were built five years ago at a cost
of one hundred thousand dollars. We understand that
a new company is to be formed, for the purpose of car-
rying them on.

There has still a tie in the City Board of Supervisors,
they have been unable to effect an organization for the
transaction of business.

Death of Timothy Tibbette.

Boston, Nov. 25, 1854.

Timothy Tibbette, for many years the noted proprietor
of the billiard saloon in Devonshire street, in this city,
died today.

The Beale Case.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1854.

The passing of sentence upon Beale, the dentist, has
been postponed until next week.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, Nov. 25, 1854.

We have received no mail here south of Richmond this
evening.

Markets.

New Orleans, Nov. 24, 1854.

There is a large export demand for cotton to-day, and
the sales amount to 9,000 bales. We quote middling at
8 1/4 cts. per lb. Cotton, 8 1/4 cts. Mosaic, 15c.
per lb. Rice, 40c. per lb. Rio coffee—sales for the
week have been 3,500 bags, at 9 1/2 cts. Cotton freights
to Liverpool 7 1/2 cts. a penny.

MOBILE, Nov. 24, 1854.

Our cotton market is unchanged. The sales for the
week amount to 13,000 bales. Middling, 5 1/2 cts. Freight
on cotton to Liverpool have declined to five sixteenths
penny; and to New York to 1/4 cent. per lb.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24, 1854.

The sales of cotton to-day have been 2,500 bales,
at prices ranging from 7 to 9 1/2 cts.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25—11 A. M.

A severe gale has been raging here this morning, ac-
companied with rain, which has prevented out-door move-
ments, and the market is extremely quiet. Flour—The
receipts of flour are good to-day, but there is a heavy
demand, and the market is somewhat unsettled. Sales of
200 bbls. fancy Michigan, at \$5 7 1/2. Wheat and corn—In
wheat, as usual, there has scarcely been any inquiry,
and we have sales to report and no bids. The price of
rye is the same inactivity prevails. Whiskey—Whiskey is
unchanged; sales of 40 bbls. at 36 cts. Canal freights are
nominal—16c. for corn to New York. Wheat, 8 1/2 cts.
per lb. Rye, 7 1/2 cts. per lb. 26 cts. bushels; corn, 22,
9 1/2 cts. bushels; 40c. bushels; rye, 31 1/2 cts. bushels.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1854.

Our stock market was steady this morning, and prices
rather better. Sales were made of Reading Railroad at
38; Morris Canal, 10 1/4; Pennsylvania State Road, 79 1/4;
Pennsylvania Railroad, 40 1/4; Long Island Railroad, 11 1/4.
In money there was no change to notice.

Marine Affairs.

DEPARTURES OF STEAMERS.—The U. S. mail steamship
Atlantic, Capt. West, sailed at her usual hour yesterday,
for Liverpool, with sixty-three passengers and 229, 544
in specie. The British screw steamship Alps, for Havre,
and the steamship Calcutta, Capt. Shafert, for Havre,
and New Orleans, also sailed yesterday. The Calcutta
had a good quantity of passengers. The Alps
only carries cargo.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LOS OF THE BRIG ST. JULIEN.

Baltimore, Nov. 25, 1854.

A dispatch received at Norfolk from New Orleans,
announces the loss of the brig St. Julien, owned by
Messrs. Wilson & Gyer, of Portsmouth. She is insured
in the Mutual Insurance Company, of New York, and
also in a Virginia company. Her cargo was fully in-
sured.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NASHVILLE.

Charleston, Nov. 25, 1854.

The steamship Nashville, from New York, arrived here
at 10 o'clock last night.

THE GREAT SCHUYLER FRAUDS.

Superior Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

DECEASED OF JUD. HOFFMAN THAT THE COMPANY
MORRIS KETCHUM, Thomas Rogers and Edward Bennett
vs. John A. Stevens, President of the Bank of Commerce,
of New York.—This action was brought to recover from the
defendants the sum of \$20,000, with interest, paid by the
plaintiffs upon a transfer of 370 shares of stock of the
New York and New Haven Railroad Company. This stock
had been pledged to the Bank of Commerce by the firm
of R. G. & L. Schuyler. Various grounds for the de-
mand are set up in the complaint; but the main ques-
tion depends upon the alleged illegality and fraud in the
character of the stock, as having been fraudulently and
falsely issued. We merely give a general outline of the
case, as the facts and material details are minutely set
out in the opinion of the Judge, which is very elaborate
and will be ready for publication in a few days.

Hoffman, Justice.—Abstract of Opinion.—The course
adopt